

# The Columbus Democrat.

H. H. WORTHINGTON, Editor.

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### SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF GEN. PIERCE.

Democratic Candidate for the Presidency.

General Pierce is the son of Benjamin Pierce, who fought at Bunker Hill, served honorably through the revolutionary war, was a member of the governor's council, high sheriff of his county, governor of New Hampshire in 1827 and 1829, and died April 1, 1839, aged 81 years. He possessed great force of character and knowledge of men, was a thorough republican, was highly respected by all parties, and exercised a large influence on public affairs. On the conclusion of the revolutionary war, he settled in Hillsborough, which then was almost a wilderness. He married twice, and had by his first wife one daughter, the widow of Gen. John McNeil, and by his second wife, five sons and three daughters. One of the daughters died in infancy, and the other two died in 1837, leaving families. Of the sons the oldest, Benjamin K., was a gallant officer of the army, who distinguished himself in the Florida war; and the second, also, was connected with the army, and attained the rank of brevet colonel. These are both dead. Another died in early manhood. The remaining sons are Col. Henry D. Pierce, of Hillsborough—a farmer of great personal worth and of much wealth, who has represented his town in the legislature; and the subject of this memoir.

Franklin Pierce was born in Hillsborough, Nov. 23, 1804. He was sent to the neighboring schools of Hancock and Francestown—living in the latter place with the mother of the late Levi Woodbury, to whom he pays a grateful tribute for the salutary influence she exercised over his early boyhood. His academic studies were pursued at Exeter Academy. In 1820, in his sixteenth year, he entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated, with credit, in 1824. Dr. C. E. Stowe was one of his class. His agreeable manners, manly bearing, social turn and fine talents, made him a general favorite; and among his intimate friends were Hon. James Bell, of Manchester, and Dr. Luther V. Bell, the head of McLean Asylum, of Somerville, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Jonathan Cilley, and James Mason, son of Jeremiah Mason. Three years were subsequently passed in preparatory studies in the offices of Hon. Edmund Parker, of Amherst, and of Hon. Levi Woodbury, of Portsmouth, N. H., and in the law school of Judge Samuel Howe, of Northampton, Mass. The productions of Mr. Pierce bear witness that these early and priceless advantages for thorough culture were well improved; while the admiration and friendship entertained for him by college contemporaries, who subsequently became ornaments of their profession, was but the commencement of that favor which he has since uniformly attracted towards him.

Mr. Pierce in 1827 opened a law office in Hillsborough, opposite the residence of Governor Pierce. At this time the latter enjoyed a wide and just popularity in New Hampshire, and this year he was elected governor. The succeeding year, in consequence of the division of the republican party on the presidential question—a part declaring for Gen. Jackson and a part for Mr. Adams—Gov. Pierce, who was a "Jackson man," was defeated. The fruits of this anti-democratic victory were the election, by a small majority, of John Bell governor, and Hon. Sam'l Bell U. S. senator. The next year, however, Gov. Pierce was re-elected. It was in the midst of these stirring scenes that Mr. Pierce commenced the practice of his profession. He had, to favor his advancement in business relations and in political life, it is true, the wide influence of his father; but the great success that immediately attended him would have been but transient, had he not manifested ability, industry, energy and fidelity. These won for him a reputation as wide as it was solid.

Mr. Pierce took a zealous part in politics, and in 1828 he was elected representative from his native town, and again the three successive years. This was an era in the political history of New Hampshire. It was the time when the Granite State came boldly to the support of Gen. Jackson's administration. Ben. Pierce, by over two thousand majority, was elected (1829) governor, an entire congressional delegation in favor of Jackson's administration was chosen, and a legislature was returned having a handsome democratic majority. The votes for Speaker in the latter indicate the strength of parties—Mr. Thornton, the administration candidate, receiving 123, and Mr. Wilson, opposition, 101. The next year (30) the contest became still more animated and severe. Mr. Harvey was the democratic candidate and Gen. Upham the whig candidate; and such was the success of the democracy, at all points, that their candidate received four thousand votes more than his opponent. One of the fruits of this election was the return of Hon. Isaac Hill to the U. S. Senate.

Mr. Pierce took a prominent part in these contests, both in the field and in the legislature, and here laid the foundation of his political influence and success. The questions in which he engaged were mostly local, but there is one that stands out of a general and important character. A convention of democratic republican members was held in Concord, June 15, 1830, and adopted an address and resolutions that will stand out among the important political documents of the time, for their ability, clearness and soundness. They accurately define the character of the constitution; clearly show how the lavish system of

appropriations, by the general government, lead to wide-spread general corruption, tending directly to the consolidation or disunion of the states, the destruction of democratic principles, and the extinction of liberty; and they thus early endorsed the re-nomination of Gen. Jackson as the democratic candidate for the next presidential term. This was the convention that resolved that Hon. Samuel Bell, then senator, had ceased to represent the sentiments of a majority of his constituents.

The New Hampshire democrats the succeeding year (1831) nobly maintained their ground—the election resulting in the full success of their ticket for governor and Congress, while they retained their majority in the legislature. "The American system of Henry Clay," say the journals, "is dead and buried in the State of New Hampshire." It was the year that Mr. Pierce was elected Speaker of the House, which consisted of two hundred and twenty members; and it shows the estimation in which he was held, that he received 135 votes against 58 for all others. He was also elected Speaker in 1832. He discharged the duties of this office with great tact and ability, proving himself to be a firm, courteous, and impartial presiding officer. Thus, in five years he attained an enviable position among his associates, and won it, not by undermining rivals, or by adherence to political intrigue, but by a firm adhesion to political principle, eloquence in debate, unquestioned capacity for public business, unvarying courtesy, and the exhibition of frankness and manliness of character. So honorable was his ambition, that while he was ranking his associates, he retained their love and commanded their respect.

In 1833 Mr. Pierce was promoted to a wider sphere of action, being elected a member of Congress from his district. He entered on this field of duty in a period of intense excitement—indeed, in one of the heroic ages of the American democracy. The United States Bank was then in the arena, making its most desperate struggle to overcome the government and to perpetuate its monopoly, and this by subsidizing the press, and not unskillfully tampering with the integrity of public men. In opposition to such corruption, the indomitable Hero of New Orleans was giving fresh proofs of the force of his character and the firmness of his patriotism. In these trying times, when not a few faltered, Mr. Pierce proved himself, in Congress, one of the most able and reliable supporters of the administration. He was not a frequent debater, but rather a most intelligent working member, giving prompt attention to the business on hand; still, when occasion demanded it, he was ready and willing to throw himself into the breach, repel the attacks that were made by the able men in opposition, and boldly defend the Old Hero in those patriotic and soul-stirring speeches for which he is so celebrated. To go over, for four years, his votes, and recall his speeches, would be only adducing unnecessary proof that he gave an unflinching support to the policy which has met the approving voice of a vast majority of the American people. So true was he to the democratic cause, and so agreeable was he in his personal address, that the President became warmly attached to him, and often invited him to his residence and hospitable board. Mr. Pierce also continued to make warm friends among his associates in Congress, while he steadily advanced in the respect and good will of the citizens of his native state. He entered with their heart and soul into their local political contests, and the longer they tried him the more confidence did they feel in the purity of his character and the soundness of his principles.

With such a reputation, Mr. Pierce was elected by a large majority of the legislature to the U. S. Senate, and took his seat at the extra session summoned to convene on the 4th of March, 1837, the day of the inauguration of Martin Van Buren as President. The country was then experiencing the effects of a severe commercial revolution, the necessary consequence of an extraordinary inflation of credit, and a wild and wide speculative mania. To prevent the government, in future, from unwisely stimulating trade by a use of its deposits as a basis of discount, and to secure it from again experiencing losses from a failure of banks, the democratic party were boldly taking ground in favor of separating the monies of the government from the concerns of the banks. Thus, the same journal that contains the accounts of the extra session of the Senate, contained letters from the ex-President at the Hermitage, rejecting "that democracy are uniting upon the plan of separating the government from corporations of all kinds;" and the New Hampshire democracy, ever true to the republican cause, ever conservative to preserve the good of our polity, and ever progressive to adopt a well-based experiment, in convention promptly put forth a voice in favor of this policy. It was under such auspices that Mr. Pierce, after having given the last administration so constant and effectual a support, took his seat in the Senate. During his service in it, the array of brilliant names that graced it, such as had never before been seen and will not be seen again, made it indeed an illustrious body. Calhoun and Webster, Buchanan and Clay, Woodbury and Choate, Grundy and Crittenden, Wright and Southard, Walker and Preston, Rives and Benton—to say nothing of others—were of it; and the encounters on questions as deep and solemn as can arise under the constitution, were between the intellectual giants of the land. To serve for five years in such a school constitutes no small training in civil affairs, and was quite enough to render a mind like Mr. Pierce's familiar with matters of government in all their varied and wide relationship.

Mr. Pierce served in this body from 1837 to 1842, always doing his share of its business, and at times bearing a distinguished part in its deliberations, and during the whole period he gave a cordial and unshrinking support to democratic measures. It is not necessary to go over his votes in this body. As an illustration, however, take the action on the independent treasury bill, one of the test questions of the day. At a time when others faltered as to one of the most important and salutary measures ever adopted, which daily vindicates its soundness, and which has the approving voice of the country, Mr. Pierce's voice was fearlessly raised in its support, and his votes were uniformly given with the friends of the bill. He served, among other committees, on the judiciary, on military affairs, and on pensions; and though he did not occupy the floor often, yet when he did speak it was to the point, evincing

thorough knowledge of his subject, cogent reasoning, and rare powers of debate.

The year after his election to the Senate, ('38) Mr. Pierce changed his residence from his native town of Hillsborough to Concord, the place where he now resides. In doing this he sundered many old and endearing ties, and his friends and neighbors could not let the occasion pass without a manifestation of the respect and affection which they entertained for him; hence they invited him to a public dinner. This, however, Mr. Pierce declined. The correspondence speaks for itself. It surely was no unmeaning compliment that could call forth the acknowledgment that in the relation of a citizen he had been to them as a son and a brother.

Hillsborough, August 25, 1838.

Sir: The democratic republicans of Hillsborough embrace the opportunity your short stay furnishes, to tender to you an invitation to partake with them a public dinner at such time as may be most convenient to you, before you take your leave of Hillsborough.

In discharging the duty imposed upon them, the committee beg leave to assure you that the tender they make is no unmeaning compliment. Your childhood was with them, and so have been your riper years. Educated in their midst, one of themselves, the ties that have so long bound you to them cannot be easily sundered; and it would be doing violence to their feelings to suffer the present occasion to pass without an opportunity of calling up those recollections that will ever be to them a source of the highest satisfaction.

You have stood by them at all times. You have been to them even as a son and a brother. Their interests have been your interests, their feelings your feelings. And it is with the sincerest pleasure that they offer you this testimonial, however small, of the estimate they place upon your character, public and private.

The committee cannot but express their regret at the necessity which is about to separate you from the republican citizens of Hillsborough—Long and intimately have you been known to them; and wherever you may go, they beg leave to assure you that you will carry with you their kindest wishes for your welfare.

With esteem and respect, we have the honor to be yours, &c.

TIMOTHY WYMAN, &c.

Hon. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hillsborough, September 15, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter in behalf of the democratic republicans of Hillsborough, inviting me to partake of a public dinner at such time as might suit my convenience, was duly received. Sincerely desirous of exchanging salutations with all my friends, before those relations which have so long subsisted between us should be severed, I have delayed giving an answer, with the hope that my other engagements would allow me to find myself disappointed. I have received too many substantial evidences of the kind regard and true friendship of the citizens of Hillsborough to need any new assurance of their partiality; and yet I would not disguise the fact that your testimony at parting, as to the manner in which my duties in public and private life have been discharged, is flattering to my feelings—especially so, as coming from those who have known me longest and most intimately.

I shall leave Hillsborough with no ordinary regret. There are a thousand reasons why it cannot be otherwise. I have hitherto known no other home. Here have been passed many of the happiest days and months of my life. With these streams and mountains are associated most of the delightful recollections of buoyant and happy boyhood; and in my early intercourse with the generous, independent, and intelligent yeomanry of Hillsborough, I became attached to and learned how highly to appreciate that class of the community which constitutes the true nobility of this country. I need hardly say that I shall never cease to remember my birth-place with pride as well as affection, and with still more pride shall I recollect the steady, unqualified, and generous confidence which has been reposed in me by its inhabitants.

With unforgotten regret, gentlemen, that I am unable to accept the invitation you have communicated in such kind and flattering terms, please to accept for yourself, and to communicate to my fellow-citizens, whose organs you are on this occasion, the assurance of my warm thanks and sincerest interest in whatever relates to their prosperity and happiness, individually and collectively.

I am, gentlemen, with the highest respect, your friend and obedient servant,

FRANK PIERCE.

TIMOTHY WYMAN, Esq.

Mr. Pierce's course in Congress (1840) had elicited much commendation. Of his speeches that were widely circulated was one on revolutionary claims, which was pronounced "a masterly analysis," sound in its principle and construction, and thorough in its business details. His speech on the Florida war, also, was commended as a dignified vindication of the administration against the party assaults that had been made on it. "New Hampshire," said the Boston Post, (June 10, 1840) "has just cause of pride in her youthful senator. To a grace and modesty of manner which always attracts when he addresses the Senate, he has added severe application to business, and a thorough knowledge of his subject in all its relations; and hence it is, though one of the youngest, he is one of the most influential in the distinguished body of which he is a member. Without seeking popularity as a debater, Mr. Pierce, in the quiet and untiring pursuit of public duty, and the conscientious discharge of private responsibility, has acquired a permanent reputation, which places him among the most useful and efficient public men in the country. Long may he enjoy it."

In 1840 the presidential contest occurred that resulted in the election of General Harrison as President. General Pierce engaged in his struggle with his characteristic zeal and energy; and his services were much sought for, and his press were equally zealous, yet it was owing much to his large personal influence that the State remained firm when other democratic States yielded to the storm. Though a change of rulers was effected, yet the financial policy upon which the democratic party stood remains unchanged, and

is now daily vindicating itself by its quiet, beneficent, and efficient action.

It was after such a contest, in which might temporarily prevailed over right—in which, so far as platforms were concerned on the whig side, all was loose, indefinite, uncommittal, excepting only the generous promise of better times, and on the democratic side were the frankest declaration of principles and boldest discussion of policy—that Mr. Pierce re-entered the Senate at the extra session called by President Harrison. Then New Hampshire made herself heard and felt in a way that drew towards her the eyes of the whole country. Mr. Pierce's colleague was Levi Woodbury, fresh from the Treasury Department, with a large financial experience, ready statistics, and great analytical ability. Mr. Pierce was chagrined at the unfair manner in which his party had been overthrown. Democrats in that body were in a minority, and it is not unjust to add, in the presence of a dictatorial and overbearing majority, more willing to act than to defend their action.

The debates of this extra session speak for themselves. Levi Woodbury not merely refuted the electioneering financial statements of whig orators, but most successfully encountered all who attempted to controvert him; and it is not too much to say that there was no match, on financial points, for him in the Senate, and he absolutely waterlogged his antagonists. Franklin Pierce was not behind his colleague, and did not hesitate to encounter even Mr. Webster in the debates. On one occasion he occupied the morning hours of three days (June 10, July 1 and 2, 1841) in a speech characterized by such a scathing exhibition of facts, such closeness of reasoning, such force of eloquence, as to render it one fit to be made in such a body. This effort on removals from office was warmly commended and widely circulated by democratic journals. And if figures in the hands of Woodbury made havoc with the fancy financial statements of whig leaders, professions as to proscribing proscription, compared with the facts of the removals from office, in the hands of Pierce they made a most discreditable exhibit of whig partisan tactics. "That removals," he exclaimed, "have occurred, is not the thing of which I complain; I complain of your hypocrisy. I charge that your press and your leading orators make promises to the nation which they did not intend to redeem, and which they now vainly attempt to cover up by cobwebs."

In 1842 Mr. Pierce had served nine years in Congress. He was one of the youngest men who have held a seat in either branch, having attained by little more than the constitutional age when he took his seat both in the House and the Senate; and yet his bearing was such as to have made its mark on the public men of the time. Gentlemen of all parties bear willing testimony to the high sense of honor, the general utility, the unvarying courtesy, that marked his course. He won the reputation—and it is no small one—of being a valuable member of both branches—prompt in attending to the business of his committees, with real work in him, and with great debating talent to present his case clearly and efficiently. This sort of labor makes but little show; but it is most useful and valuable to a constituency and the country. His reputation as a man is thus concisely given in a recent Washington letter, addressed to the editor of the "Furrier," a religious paper. The writer says:

"Of Franklin Pierce I cannot do otherwise than speak well; for it happened to me, during a short term of official services in Bowdoin College, during the presidency of Dr. Allen, to know him as a senator. A very frank, gentlemanly, unobtrusive man is he, strongly devoted to his political principles, kind and constant in his friendships, veneration for the institutions of religion, and while living here, attended upon the most evangelical preaching in the city."

It would be easy to present columns of Mr. Pierce's speeches. These, together with his votes, present him as a politician of the Virginia school, in favor of an economical administration of the general government, of a strict construction of the constitution, and as a republican of the Jeffersonian cast. They present him as one who has uniformly acted according to fixed principles, unwavering neither for sympathy nor friendship nor interest and fearlessly performing his public duties. They show him to be thoroughly identified with the principles and measures of the great party which, for so many years since the adoption of the present frame of government, has successfully, in peace and war, carried the country onward and upward.

Mr. Pierce's various speeches on the abolition question, commencing when first a member of the House, and continuing almost to the close of his senatorial term, will serve to give his views on the living question now before the country. On this point he has pursued but one course, and it has always been decided and frank. He has declared from the first that he regarded the schemes of the abolitionists mad and fanatical, and prejudicial to their consequences to all sections of the Union. He avowed that no valuable end could be gained by an agitation of the subject in Congress; and when petitions poured in, asking for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, he was frank to oppose the prayer of the petitioners. This object was but their opening door. He declared it to be impossible to read a single number of leading abolition periodicals without perceiving that their object stopped at no point short of emancipation in the States. Now, Congress had no constitutional power to interfere with slavery in the States; consequently Mr. Pierce said, in 1835—

"The citizens of New Hampshire is no more responsible, morally or politically, for the existence and continuance of this domestic institution in Virginia or Maryland, than he would be for the existence of any similar institution in France or Persia. Why I because these are matters over which the States, respectively, have delegated a portion of their powers, to be exercised by the general government, retained the whole and exclusive control, and for which they are alone responsible."

"Now let these doctrines be universally understood and admitted, and you take one great step towards satisfying the consciences of honest but misguided people in one section of the country, and quieting the irritation, for which there has been too much cause, in the other."

Again, in 1840, he thus expressed his views on this subject:

"I do earnestly hope that every honest man

who has sincerely at his heart the best interests of the slave and the master, may no longer be governed by a blind zeal and impulse, but be led to examine this subject, so full of delicacy and danger in all its bearings; and that when called upon to lend their names and influence to the cause of agitation, they may remember that we live under a written constitution, which is the panoply and protection of the South as well as the North; that it covers the whole Union, and is equally a guarantee for the unmolested enjoyment of the domestic institution in all its parts; and I trust, further, that they will no longer close their eyes to the fact, that so far as those in whose welfare they express so much feeling are concerned, this foreign interference has been, and must inevitably continue to be, evil, and only evil."

Once more: In 1841 he raised his voice against the policy which, under the rule of the whig Seward men of the day, rewarded the abolition faction with public confidence and emolument, and thus held out to them not only encouragement, but urgent stimulants to persevere in their incendiary measures. And in eloquent notes of warning he predicted, that, although the public mind was not then agitated on this subject, the repose would prove illusory; that there was below the surface a profound movement, receiving new impulses, that would ere long shake the Union to its centre; and he declared then that it was his pride and pleasure to be associated with such a party as existed in New Hampshire, which had with one heart been in favor of putting down this politico-religious fanaticism, and been against any interference with the rights secured to the States by the constitution.

In 1842 Mr. Pierce resigned his seat in the Senate.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### CONFESSION AND EXECUTION OF NATHAN CRIST.

For the Murder of Theodore Nye.

The execution of Crist for the murder of Theodore Nye, took place yesterday at half past three o'clock, P. M.

Some thousand or fifteen hundred persons, composed of men, women and even children, were assembled on the outside of the jail, with the hope of being admitted to witness this closing scene in the life of a great criminal. All the houses within the vicinity were crowded in all their parts looking towards the jail.

The hour for the execution was fixed at two o'clock, but, at the earnest solicitations of the criminal, the sheriff, Gen. Lang, deferred the execution until the latest moment—and even came to the post office at 2 o'clock, at similar solicitations—the prisoner hoping that something might be found in the mail for his benefit.

About two hundred persons were admitted within the jail walls.

During the last hour Crist requested to see Mr. Walker a witness on the trial. That gentleman came and a brief conversation was held between him and the prisoner. Crist said to him that he was mistaken in his evidence, where he stated that he had seen him (Crist) on the steamboat St. Charles—that he was not on board that boat. He concluded by expressing the hope that the citizens of Mobile would have compassion enough to see that his body was interred decently.

Before the execution and up to the last moment, the prisoner exhibited great calmness. He walked to the scaffold with a firm step, surveyed the instrument of death deliberately, and seemed to be as little interested in it as were those who were assembled around him as spectators. While the sheriff was adjusting the rope around his neck he spoke in tones of calmness, and just before the fatal fall was given, his last words were, "God bless you, and God bless me;" addressing himself to the Sheriff.

The execution was managed skillfully and kindly, and the prisoner died evidently without much pain.

Below we publish a copy of the confession which made to his spiritual adviser, Rev. Mr. Massey.

It is a pitiable story, this confession—and we hope it may be used to profit by those who are treading the thorny paths which, in the case of this youthful but hardened criminal, have led to so sorrowful an end.

### THE CONFESSION.

Having no longer any hope of escaping the just sentence of the law, and trusting, through God's mercy, to secure the salvation of my soul during the short time I have yet to live, I hereby make a full confession of my guilt in the awful murder of Theodore Nye.

The idea of committing the murder first entered my mind on the morning of the day we left New Orleans for Mobile. Nye told me that he had a large sum of money, and was on his way to California—and this tempted me to commit the deed. Having heard him say that he had some friends in Mobile, I told him that I was coming here, and if he would come along, I would pay his passage. It was then my intention to kill him on the way here; but my heart failed me, and I abandoned the idea entirely. I then determined to go to Montgomery on the day of our arrival here—but when I went to the New Orleans boat for my baggage, the servant who had charge of it was away, and I could not get it. I returned to the Hotel, that time, and the Devil again put it into my head to kill Nye. I went and bought a hammer resolving to execute my purpose during the night, but my heart failed me, and on the morning of the 20th I awoke, again determined to give it up altogether. I left my room early, Nye being asleep, having been out the night before. Two or three times before breakfast, I went to the room to kill him, but I could not do so. I ate breakfast and went again up to our room and told him to "get up and come and get his breakfast," and left the room. After while I started up stairs again, without any idea of murder, but when I entered the room, Nye being still in bed, the first object that met my eye was the accused hammer which I had purchased. In a moment—in what seems now a whirl of derangement—I seized the hammer and strove to bury it in his temple. He said nothing afterwards, and made no noise, but seemed struggling to move himself. I took a towel and tied it tightly about his throat, and then searched for his money, under the pillow and in his pockets. Being disappointed, I went

down stairs, laid out bills, and asked for the package Nye had deposited. Failing to get that, I went directly to the New Orleans boat, got my baggage and went on board the Lowndes. I never was on board the St. Charles, as one of the witnesses on trial asserted. Shortly after getting on board the Lowndes, Carl and Terrell came aboard from the Oregon. I was sitting on the forward part of the boat. Carl came and took his seat near by me and I remarked, "we had a pleasant time coming over. I said, 'very pleasant.'" He said "the Oregon is a very fine boat." I replied, "yes, very fine"—and so on, not correcting his impression that I had come over with him. On my way to Montgomery, many little incidents were spoken of by Carl and others, as having occurred on the Oregon—all of which I spoke as though I was familiar with them. And when these were brought up again to his mind by Gen. Andrews, to whom I related them, they confirmed his impression that I had come with him from New Orleans. I do not doubt that Carl is an honest man, and that he fully believed every word he said at my trial, I had managed to deceive him.

We remained on board the Lowndes all the day before she left, except about two hours, during which, as Carl stated, we were wandering about the city. On our way back to the boat, when we got in the neighborhood of the post-office, we parted—he going to see "the wild horse"—and I to the boat. Carl came down just after dinner, and the Captain asked him, I think, to go in the pantry and get something to eat.

When I first went on board the Lowndes, I registered my own name—took a state room, and went to it—shaved off my whiskers, and changed my dress. I was sitting in front of the boat, reading, when the officers came on board in search of me, and they passed by me.

We reached Montgomery very early in the morning, and I went up to the Hotel. I have no recollection of the conversation which the witness, Bolling, testified as to having passed between him and myself. Think it did not take place, as by that time my excitement had worn off, and I was perfectly calm. The report which was current of a conversation between Sargents and myself, is, generally, correct as is also the larger part of the testimony given by all the witnesses of my trial. That I was seen at the Bank, with a carpet bag in my hand, on the morning of the murder—that I took oysters, and was introduced to some one at the oyster house, and that I met by the Clerk of the Etowah House, returning to the Hotel about the middle of the night before the murder—are not correct. But I have no doubt that the witnesses all testified to what they believed. I have no fault to find with them, and no malice against them. I shall die with no feeling of ill-will against anybody in the world. May the Lord help others to feel as kindly towards me, as I do towards them!

One dagger, which is still in my bosom, is that I can make no reparation to the relatives of my poor, unfortunate victim. Oh! that I could! Oh! that I could hear them say that they forgave me! All that I can do now is to beg their forgiveness, and pray that God may help them to grant my dying request.

I have nothing more to say, but to warn all others to fly from temptation. The first thought of crime, if not resisted, may lead to the destruction of body and soul. I can scarcely realize now that I have committed anything so awful as to stain my hands in my brother's blood! Satan seems when I first yielded to the thought, to have bound me with chains, and blinded my feelings, and blinded my eyes; so that although I tried again and again to get loose, I was dragged to the commission of my foul offences. Oh! my God have mercy on me—as I hope he has—and save my soul from Hell!! NATHAN CRIST.

September 24, 1852.

SILENT REPROOF.—Some years ago, I was going down the James river in a steamboat, in company with several clergymen, whose eyes may alight on these few lines. There was also with us a Judge of one of the Virginia courts, much celebrated for his eccentricity and his genius. In the course of conversation, mention was made of the Rev. Dr. John H. Rice, then lately deceased. The attention of the Judge was awakened, and he related the following anecdote:

"I was once crossing the James river at Osborn's in company with Dr. Rice. When we reached the further side, it became necessary for us to be carried ashore on the shoulders of the black ferrymen. One of these, not sufficiently careful, let my cloak drag in the water, upon which I visited him with a sudden oath. Dr. Rice, who was immediately before me, and had just landed on the bank, drew up his tall figure, and turned his large, speaking eye upon me, with an expression of mingled surprise and sorrow."

"Perceiving that he was a clergyman, I instantly begged his pardon, though he had not uttered a syllable. 'Your offence is not against me,' said he. The implication was obvious and affecting, and I shall never lose the remembrance of it as long as I live."—American Messenger.

OHIO FOR PIERCE AND KING!—We have just conversed with a Rockingham democrat, who has been travelling through the Northern part of Ohio, for the last two weeks, who assures us that in Ohio, whigs and democrats both agree in the opinion, that the Buckeye State will go for Pierce and King. He attended a large meeting of the Democracy at Zanewille, in Muskingum county, one of the strongest whig counties in the State, in which the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The democrats there are perfectly confident of carrying the State for Pierce by a large majority than was given for Gen. Cass, a number of whigs declaring they will not vote for Scott. Our friend conversed with several intelligent whigs in that State, who also admitted, that since the nomination of Hale by the free-soilers at Pittsburg, Ohio must go for Pierce. What our Rockingham friend tells us about our prospect for carrying Ohio, is confirmed by all the information we are able to gather from other sources.—Rock. Register.

Scott enthusiasm in Kentucky and Ohio is much like the fever and ague used to be in Illinois and Iowa. "There's none of it just in this neck of the woods, but way out yonder they're shaking like all b—ll."—Cin. Eng.